NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

INFORMATION LETTER

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SMALLER TRUCK CROP PRODUCTION FORECAST

The production forecast for nine commercial truck crops in States supplying the earliest new crop movement for the 1932 season, appears, with two exceptions, to be below last season's production.

Indicated decreases for the fall groups of States are as follows: Snap beans in Florida and Texas, 7 per cent; carrots in California, 23 per cent; cucumbers in Florida and Texas, 73 per cent; eggplant in Florida and Texas, 18 per cent; peppers in Florida, 14 per cent; early Irish potatoes in Texas, 23 per cent; and tomatoes in Florida and Texas, 33 per cent.

Although yields of beans, carrots, eggplant, peppers and tomatoes are expected to be higher than those harvested one year ago, there are estimated decreases of from 56 to 14 per cent in the acreages. There is an increase of 26 per cent in the fall acreage of early Irish potatoes in Texas but the indicated yield per acre is 39 per cent below last fall's yield.

In California the acreage of cauliflower is reported 42 per cent over that of a year ago while yields are indicated 8 per cent below, resulting in a production of 2,236,000 crates or 30 per cent larger than last year. The reduction of 3 per cent, in celery acreage, is offset by a 30 per cent increase in expected yield resulting in a 26 per cent increase in production over the crop produced in the 1930-31 season. This is the first season that cauliflower has been reported for Texas.

DISTRIBUTION OF SALES OF CANNING AND PRESERVING INDUSTRY

Sales to wholesalers make up more than two-thirds of the sales by manufacturing plants engaged primarily in canning and preserving fruits and vegetables. Data collected for the Census of Distribution show that of the total sales by these plants in 1929, amounting to $744,610,000, 67.6 per cent or $503,528,000, was made in this way.

Manufacturing plants sold 16.3 per cent, or $121,053,000 worth of goods to their own wholesale branches. This report does not show the distribution of sales of these branches.

Other sales were made as follows: to retailers, including chain stores, 9.5 per cent, or $70,335,000; to industrial consumers (other manufacturers, hotels, restaurants, etc.) and interplant transfers, 4.0 per cent, or $29,985,000; to manufacturers' own retail branches, 2.3 per cent, or $17,409,000; and direct to household users, 0.3 per cent, or $2,300,000. (The sales to industrial consumers and interplant transfers were combined in order to avoid disclosure of individual operations.)

Of the total sales, except sales to manufacturers' own sales branches and to household consumers, $260,440,000 was made through manufacturers' agents, selling agents, brokers, or commission houses. Sales were made in this way by 1,441 manufacturing plants, of which 740 sold their entire output in this way.

The total of the sales as shown above is $5,732,000 less than the value of products reported by the industry. This difference is explained by the fact that some plants had stock on hand at the end of the year, while others included sales from inventory, and jobbing, in their reports.

The following table shows the sales channels used by the 2,997 manufacturing plants which are engaged primarily in canning and preserving fruits and vegetables; in preserving and drying fruits and vegetables; and in the manufacture of preserves, jellies, pickles, sauces, dressings, ketchup, prepared mustard, etc.

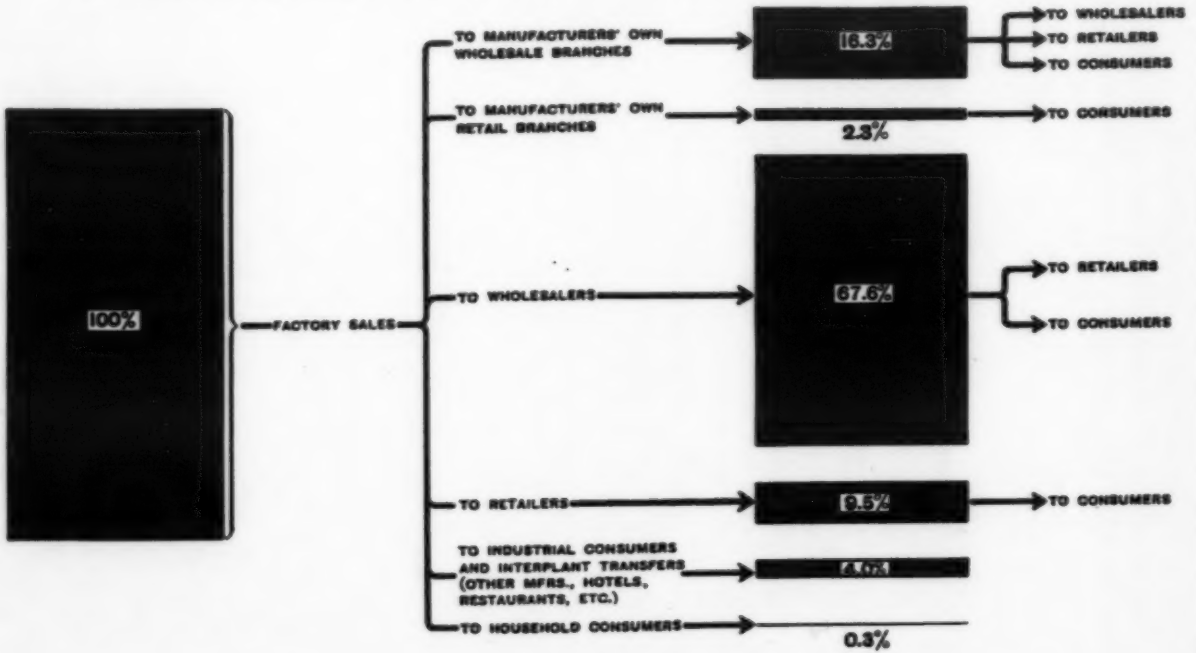
	Selling value (f. o. b. factory)	Per cent of sales	Number of plants: Total	Number of plants: Selling exclusively as indicated
Sales to manufacturers' own wholesale branches[b]	$121,053,000	16.3	305	115
Sales to manufacturers' own retail branches	17,409,000	2.3	39	22
Sales to dealers:				
Wholesalers	503,528,000	67.6	2,445	1,405
Retailers, including chain stores	70,335,000	9.5	595	121
Sales to consumers:				
Industrial and interplant transfers (other manufacturers, hotels, restaurants, etc.)[c]	29,985,000	4.0	334	109
Household	2,300,000	0.3	190	15
Total	744,610,000	100.0	[a]2,997	...

[a] The total number of manufacturing plants engaged primarily in canning and preserving fruits and vegetables is 2,997. Inasmuch as some plants sell to more than one type of customer, this figure is less than the total of the figures shown below it.

[b] This report does not show the sales by manufacturers' own wholesale branches to dealers or industrial consumers.

[c] Combined to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

DISTRIBUTION OF SALES OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLE C ANNING AND PRESERVING INDUSTRY



EDIBLE BEAN CROP ESTIMATE

The approximate production of beans by varieties in the United States for this year and last year is as follows, in bushels:

	1930	1931
	Bushels	*Bushels*
Eastern white pea beans	4,431,000	6,466,000
Western small whites	929,000	766,000
Great Northerns	3,444,000	3,246,000
Large whites	366,000	535,000
Yellow eye	156,000	247,000
Standard limas	1,902,000	1,600,000
Baby limas	1,150,000	980,000
Pintos	4,652,000	2,173,000
Red kidneys	552,000	945,000
Red Mexican	599,000	505,000
California pinks	1,080,000	849,000
White kidneys	64,000	182,000
Cranberry	200,000	184,000
Blackeyes	1,440,000	690,000

The distribution shown in the foregoing table assumes similar proportions to last year in Idaho and some minor States for which data by varieties are lacking.

MORE CRANBERRIES THIS YEAR

Five leading States together have an estimated crop of 640,000 barrels of cranberries, or one-seventh more than last season and one-tenth above their five-year average. Massachusetts has a crop far above last year's or a total of 445,000 barrels. Wisconsin reports a small increase and New Jersey a slight decrease. Washington and Oregon show sharp gains over 1930, but production in the Northwest is relatively light.

CORN PACK IN 1931

The Foodstuffs Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce announced on November 12 the 1931 corn pack amounted to 19,414,667 cases, compared with 15,692,172 cases in 1930, both based on cases of 24 No. 2 cans.

Of the 1931 pack figures, 95.4 per cent represents actual canners' pack figures reported to the Bureau. The remaining 4.6 per cent is based on estimates from sources believed to be reliable.

The figures were collected to show, for the first time, the cream style and whole grain pack separately. The state figures for these two styles of pack are shown separately, except where it was necessary to group a number of states together to avoid the possibility of disclosing the activities of individual firms.

This release of the final pack statistics is made just four weeks after the date of the original mailing of the schedules. This speed in collecting and publishing the figures depended

entirely on the cooperation of the canners, and similar cooperation in connection with other 1931 packs will insure early publication of those also.

PACK ON BASIS OF CASES OF ALL SIZES

Size	No. to case	1931 Cream style *Cases*	1931 Whole grain *Cases*	1931 Total *Cases*	1930 Total *Cases*
No. 1	48	574,079	78,393	652,472	817,415
No. 2	24	15,209,852	1,821,635	17,031,487	13,405,796
No. 10	6	580,057	66,718	646,775	439,985
No. 55	48			127,110	263,817
No. 300	48	*639,256	*13,624	44,490	154,726
No. 303	36			481,280	187,513
Miscellaneous	..	15,764	80,814	96,578	351,051
Total	..	17,019,008	2,061,184	19,080,192	15,620,303

* Combined to avoid disclosing the activities of individual concerns.

PACK ON BASIS OF STANDARD CASES

States	1931 Cream style *Cases*	1931 Whole grain *Cases*	1931 Total *Cases*	1930 Total *Cases*
Illinois	3,262,953	525,214	3,788,167	3,261,074
Maryland	1,469,777	485,984	1,955,761	621,961
Minnesota	1,183,694	651,168	1,834,862	2,911,895
New York	1,018,555	61,823	1,080,378	646,760
Pennsylvania	109,108	127,940	237,048	96,968
Wisconsin	711,618	.....	711,618	685,974
Delaware			181,382	192,376
Indiana			2,362,179	1,272,291
Iowa			3,227,229	2,552,023
Maine	*8,957,110	*153,391	1,245,375	†1,929,864
Nebraska			223,503	275,768
Ohio			1,870,833	749,983
All others	649,730	46,602	696,332	495,235
Total	17,362,545	2,052,122	19,414,667	15,692,172

* Combined to avoid disclosing the activities of individual concerns.
† Includes Vermont.

RETAIL FOOD DISTRIBUTION BY CHAINS

Retail chains do 21½ per cent of the total retail store business in the United States, it was disclosed by the Bureau of the Census in a detailed report of the proportion of chain store operations in each business classification, issued by the Census Bureau on November 13.

There are 7,046 chain store organizations in all, operating 159,826 stores or units, or about 10 per cent of all the stores in the country. Sales of these chains for the year 1929, which is the basis of the Census compilations, aggregated $10,771,984,034, compared with total sales in all retail stores in the United States of $50,033,850,792.

Classified by types, 5,589 are local chains with total sales

of $3,547,338,285; 1,136 are sectional chains with sales of $2,419,890,761; and 321 are national chains with sales of $4,804,754,988. Chains are classified as local if substantially all of their stores are located in and around some one city. Sectional chains are those whose stores are located in some one section of the country, such as the New England states or the Pacific Coast states or in the Gulf Southwest or any other geographic division. National chains are those whose interests are broader than those of any one section of the country. Independents who operate two or three stores, and those who have built up small local branch systems whose stores are merchandised and supplied from the stocks of central parent stores rather than from warehouses or other central depots, are not classified by the Retail Census as chains and are not included above.

There are in the United States 497,715 stores classified as food stores, with aggregate sales of $11,310,627,359. In addition, there are 87,683 country general stores whose sales of $1,927,622,967 include an estimated $1,000,000,000 of food sales. In comparison with the total food group, there are 1,448 food chains, operating 61,346 stores with sales of $3,508,923,218, a ratio of 28.5 per cent.

The following table shows the number of chains in the food group, the number of stores in these chains, the total net sales of these stores, and the percentage that sales by chain stores are of the total sales by all food stores in the specified groups:

Kind of business	Number of chains	Number of stores	Total net sales (1929)	Chain percentage
Candy, nut and confectionery chains	123	1,461	$53,893,969	7.8
Dairy products chains	85	1,201	335,561,369	42.7
Fruit and vegetable market chains	51	383	15,426,330	4.9
Grocery and meat chains:				
Grocery chains	313	12,330	490,946,311	13.1
Combination store chains—				
Grocery store chains with meats	380	40,184	2,292,857,689	71.3
Meat market chains with groceries	95	933	85,286,456	9.6
Meat market and fish market chains	234	2,753	139,577,081	11.3
Grocery and dry goods store chains	9	187	10,587,371	1.6
Grocery and food store chains	9	44	3,372,472	...
Total	1,040	56,431	3,022,627,380	33.3
Caterer and bakery chains	110	1,216	40,572,053	20.4
All other food chains	30	654	40,342,117	...
Total, food group	1,448	61,346	3,508,923,218	28.5

CUCUMBER PRODUCTION AND PICKLE STOCKS

The preliminary estimate of production of cucumbers for pickles in 1931, based upon packers' reports on harvested acreage and yield per acre, is 24 per cent below the estimated production in 1930, but is 25 per cent above the average production for the five years preceding 1930. Total production is estimated at

5,790,000 bushels in 1931 compared with 7,596,000 bushels in 1930 and a five-year average production of 4,634,000 bushels for the period 1925-1929.

The revised estimate of acreage planted in 1931 is 88,110 acres, compared with 122,880 acres planted in 1930, or a decrease of 28 per cent. Acreage actually harvested in 1931 is estimated at 84,210 acres, compared with 117,040 acres harvested in 1930, showing a similar decrease of 28 per cent. Acreage not harvested was 4½ per cent of the planted acreage for both the 1930 and 1931 crops. The estimated abandonment is intended to include only that part of the planted acreage from which no cucumbers were harvested for pickling purposes.

Yield per acre averaged 6 per cent higher than the good yield of the 1930 season and 18 per cent above the average yield for the five years preceding 1930.

The table below gives, by states, the estimates of harvested acreage, yield per acre and total production for 1930 and 1931:

State	Acreage		Yield Per Acre		Production	
	1930 *Acres*	1931 *Acres*	1930 *Bushels*	1931 *Bushels*	1930 1,000 *bus.*	1931 1,000 *bus.*
Massachusetts	700	500	135	100	94	50
New York	4,770	4,290	115	120	549	515
Ohio	7,000	4,800	74	82	518	394
Indiana	12,500	7,780	68	62	850	482
Illinois	1,400	1,200	40	65	56	82
Michigan	30,000	22,000	51	50	1,530	1,100
Wisconsin	19,000	14,200	58	58	1,102	824
Minnesota	4,500	2,940	52	54	234	159
Iowa	4,000	3,400	49	34	196	116
Missouri	2,800	1,620	27	21	76	34
Maryland	2,160	1,910	62	85	134	162
Virginia	1,350	680	52	100	70	68
Kentucky	1,500	1,000	54	40	81	40
Mississippi	7,100	5,250	35	69	248	362
Louisiana	1,600	800	40	44	64	38
Texas	3,000	1,200	25	39	75	47
Colorado	2,800	1,820	130	128	364	233
Washington	700	500	160	125	112	62
Oregon	2,000	1,200	142	100	293	120
California	3,440	2,800	176	192	605	537
Other States*	4,660	4,200	74	87	345	365
U. S. Total	117,040	84,210	64.9	68.7	7,596	5,790

* "Other States" include: Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Nebraska, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.

Based upon stocks reports of 80 pickle packers whose 1931 intake was 70 per cent of the total estimated production, the total quantity of salt and dill stocks that was in tanks and barrels on October 1, 1931, is estimated at 9,200,000 bushels. On October 1, 1930, total stocks amounted to 8,356,000 bushels, and for October 1, 1929, there was a total of 5,625,000 bushels on hand.

Of the 9,200,000 bushels on hand October 1, 1931, about

5,680,000 bushels were from the crop of the current year and 3,520,000 bushels consisted of carryover. Although stocks from the 1931 crop were 23 per cent below the quantity taken in a year ago, the carryover on October 1 this year was more than 3½ times as large as the carryover on October 1, 1930. Pickle packers' reports indicate that the total of 9,200,000 bushels consists of 8,200,000 bushels of salt stock and 1,000,000 bushels of dills. The quantity of dills appears relatively low compared with both the actual quantities estimated for the two preceding years and with the quantity of salt stocks on hand this year.

The table below gives the estimates of stocks (both sold and unsold) in tanks and barrels on October 1, 1929, 1930, and 1931, and the classification of these stocks.

Classification	1929 1,000 *bus.*	1930 1,000 *bus.*	1931 1,000 *bus.*
Salt Stocks:			
From crop of current year	2,500	5,850	4,710
Carryover	2,000	952	3,490
Total Salt Stocks	4,500	6,802	8,200
Dill Stocks:			
From crop of current year	1,065	1,548	970
Carryover	60	6	30
Total Dill Stocks	1,125	1,554	1,000
All Stocks (salt and dill):			
From crop of current year	3,565	7,398	5,680
Carryover	2,060	958	3,520
Total All Stocks	5,625	8,356	9,200

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF FOODSTUFFS

Supplementary data has been prepared on per capita consumption of foodstuffs, which brings up to date information in Domestic Commerce Series Bulletin No. 38, entitled "Apparent Per Capita Consumption of Principal Foods in the United States." The supplement covers mostly figures for 1928, 1929 and some for 1930, and will be furnished free upon application to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington.

FURTHER DECREASE IN TRUCK SHIPMENTS

Shipments of 32 leading products decreased during the week ended November 7th to 19,040 cars, as against 22,365 a year ago. Half of the total movement consisted of apples, with 5,215 cars, and potatoes, with 4,415 cars. Grape shipments had dropped to 1,860, while cabbage slightly exceeded 1,000 cars and lettuce movement was only a little below 1,000.

Oranges reached a total of 1,340 cars, or about 150 more than the preceding week but considerably less than output of a year ago.

Spinach and beets started moving from southern Texas.

Last winter that State forwarded 7,300 cars of spinach. Southern California output of cauliflower reached 210 cars and Oregon increased to 155. Florida was credited with 240 cars of snap beans, or 40 per cent more than during the same week last season.

CARLOT SHIPMENTS

Commodity	Nov. 1-7 1931	Oct. 25-31 1931	Nov. 2-8 1930	Total this season thru Nov. 7	Total last season thru Nov. 8	Total last season
Apples, total	5,215	6,687	6,028	53,248	64,084	109,793
Eastern states	3,412	4,469	2,151	30,776	27,170	43,256
Western states	1,803	2,218	3,877	22,472	36,914	66,537
Asparagus	13	19	2	3,846	2,786	2,789
Beans, snap and lima:						
1932 season	240	204	170	568	416	9,270
1931 season	26	126	26	9,270	9,506	9,559
Beets:						
1932 season	10	....	....	10	.....	1,595
1931 season	2	3	....	1,595	.....	.....
Cabbage	1,021	1,000	1,011	30,471	30,333	38,193
Carrots:						
1932 season	88	71	117	417	598	9,844
1931 season	61	90	87	9,844	10,579	12,428
Cauliflower	409	224	386	2,607	2,386	9,615
Cucumbers	19	33	57	6,377	7,479	7,663
Mixed deciduous fruit	23	30	21	3,559	5,811	5,921
Mixed vegetables	238	252	403	25,093	27,479	31,180
Pears	161	216	283	17,962	26,608	28,835
Peas (green):						
1932 season	60	13	155	73	186	7,099
1931 season	30	45	17	7,099	6,783	6,800
Peppers:						
1932 season	22	3	27	28	46	2,794
1931 season	17	28	42	2,794	2,730	2,786
Spinach:						
1932 season	2	....	37	2	37	9,569
1931 season	50	11	50	9,569	9,600	9,636
Tomatoes	319	458	495	27,196	33,029	34,050

BUSINESS INDICATORS

(Weeks ended Saturday; weekly average 1923-1925=100)

	1931			1930		
Composite Index:*	Nov. 7	Oct. 31	Oct. 24	Nov. 8	Nov. 1	Oct. 25
New York Times	.....	65.4	†66.0	79.7	81.8	80.5
Business Week	.....	68.0	†68.4	80.1	81.9	83.8
Freight car loadings	.....	77.2	80.3	91.9	97.5	100.1
Wholesale prices (Fisher's):						
All commodities	68.3	68.5	68.5	82.2	82.4	82.7
Agricultural products	53.8	53.9	54.3	82.5	83.4	83.9
Non-agricultural products	70.1	70.6	70.6	80.8	81.1	81.0
Bank debits outside New York City	83.8	75.7	91.5	111.7	103.8	121.7
Bond prices	94.9	94.1	94.8	107.0	107.2	107.2
Stock prices	100.0	95.4	90.7	162.4	171.2	171.1
Interest rates:						
Call money	60.6	60.6	60.6	48.5	48.5	48.5
Time money	91.4	90.5	78.1	66.3	68.6	68.6
Business failures	126.5	130.2	135.4	120.1	123.3	120.6

*Relative to a computed normal taken as 100.
†Revised.

CAR LOADINGS

	Total	Miscellaneous	Merchandise L. C. L.	Other
Week ended October 31	740,363	273,090	214,339	252,934
Previous week	769,673	284,566	214,715	270,392
Corresponding week, 1930	934,715	359,025	240,582	335,108
Corresponding week, 1929	1,072,234	421,905	271,305	379,024

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS OF FRUIT

The following table shows the holdings of fruit in cold storage reported to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics as of November 1, also a comparison with last year and with a five-year average:

	November 1, 1931	November 1, 1930	5-year average
Apples:			
Barrels	2,263,000	1,571,000	2,358,000
Boxes	14,670,000	15,669,000	11,529,000
Bushel baskets	9,575,000	6,748,000	4,721,000
Pears:			
Boxes	1,679,000	2,812,000	1,900,000
Bushel baskets	364,000	193,000	138,000
Frozen and preserved fruit (pounds)	99,245,000	80,049,000	67,401,000

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES IN OCTOBER

Preliminary figures on the value of department store sales show an increase from September to October of somewhat more than the estimated seasonal amount. The Federal Reserve Board's index, which makes allowance both for number of business days and for usual seasonal changes, was 86 in October on the basis of 1923-1925 average as 100, compared with 84 in September and 88 in August.

In comparison with a year ago the value of sales for October, according to the preliminary figures, was 15 per cent smaller. The aggregate for the first 10 months of the year was 10 per cent smaller.

BULLETIN ISSUED ON SEED TREATMENT

The results of an investigation to determine some of the general effects from seed treatment, particularly from the use of organic mercury compounds and from heat, have been published by the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva as technical bulletin No. 183. The Station has also issued, as bulletin No. 597, a briefer statement based on these experiments, and dealing more particularly with some of the indirect effects from seed treatments. In summarizing the conclusions from the work, this bulletin states:

Seed treatment can produce striking growth stimulation. These effects have resulted from plain heat treatments, as well as from various chemical treatments. They do not occur frequently and cannot be produced at will. Stimulation of growth cannot be claimed as a special advantage for any particular form of treatment.

Retarded growth may result from seed treatment. Thus lima bean seed dusted with organic mercurials produced smaller plants and lower yields.

Comparisons of mercury and copper dusts show that, while the latter have value in protecting seed against decay in the soil, the mercury dusts are, on the average, distinctly superior. Protective treatments were more effective with some kinds of seeds than with others. In these tests especially good results were secured with sweet corn, cabbage, cauliflower, cucumbers, cantaloupes, tomatoes, peppers, and beets. String beans on the other hand, usually showed but little benefit; while lima beans, a seed especially liable to decay in the soil were helped by no treatment, and were injured by many forms of treatments.

Chemical fertilizers applied so that they come in contact with the seed are an important factor in predisposing seed to decay.

Seed treatment with the organic mercurials gives some protection against damping off. Satisfactory control of this trouble, however, was best secured by a combined seed and soil treatment.

Studies of the effect of seed treatments on seed vitality, showed that an organic mercurial, such as Semesan, was less likely to cause seed injury than other mercury compounds, such as the chloride, iodide or cyanide. Liquid treatments, however, while causing no immediate seed injury, do have a delayed toxic effect which greatly reduced the germination of some seeds after they had been held a time in storage. Semesan used as a dust did not reduce seed vitality in any test, and the dust treatments gave fairly effective protection even as much as 4 years after application.

Hot water treatments were especially harmful to seeds of low initial vitality.

FOOD AND DRUGS AMENDMENTS RECOMMENDED

The annual report of the Chief of Food and Drugs Administration of the Department of Agriculture makes the following recommendations with respect to amendments that would strengthen the Food and Drugs Act:

While attempts to weaken the act of legislation have been unsuccessful and while in general the broad terms of the measure have been remarkably effective, the experiences of the past 25 years have clearly shown that the measure in its present form does not insure all of those safeguards to the American consumer that its framers presumably intended. * * *

The Food and Drug Administration recommends an immediate repeal of that portion of the proviso in section 8 of the act, paragraph 4, in the case of food, which appears to offer a means of exempting mixtures, compounds, and blends from the general prohibitions of the law against adulteration and misbranding.

The penalties provided in section 2 should be measurably increased. Not infrequently firms are encountered which repeatedly violate the law, paying the fines imposed under this section whenever shipments are apprehended by the department and legal proceedings brought, but apparently regarding these penalties as in the nature of a license fee for doing an illegitimate business. While firms of this character do not persist in business indefinitely, a more positive deterrent effect would be insured if more severe financial penalties could be imposed. It is practically impossible to secure jail sentences, authorized in second offenses, where the shipper is a corporation.

Legislative authority should be granted the Secretary of Agriculture to establish definitions of food products and to prescribe limits of composition for manufactured articles sold under the defined names, which could be pleaded as the basis of an offense in cases where products fail to meet these definitions and tolerances. The definitions and tolerances for food products issued by the Department in the past were merely administrative and can not be pleaded as a basis for the establishment of a violation. Where the validity of the definitions and tolerances is challenged, the Department must support them through the employment of experts to prove that the product in question is not entitled to be sold under the name on the label or invoice. This procedure has been fairly successful, but it is very expensive. Not only would authority conferred upon the Secretary to establish definitions and tolerances for foods simplify the procedure under the act, but it would also serve to eliminate to a large extent, without court proceedings, the imposition on the public and the unfair trade competition involved in the substitution of spurious articles. Senate bill 1133, introduced in the last Congress, proposes to grant this authority and appears to be well adapted for the purpose.

The so-called slack-fill bill, House Resolution 8, is intended to prohibit the use of deceptive packages and has been passed by the House on several occasions. It is now pending before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. The passage of this bill would materially increase the protection of the public.

BULLETIN ISSUED ON FOOD FOR CHILDREN

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin entitled "Food for Children," superseding an earlier publication issued as Farmers' Bulletin No. 717, "Food for Young Children." The new publication is an illustrated pamphlet of 22 pages, discussing the relation of food to good nutrition, foods that meet body needs, and meal planning. It also furnishes a number of menus and recipes. Copies of this new publication (Farmers' Bulletin No. 1674) may be obtained from the Division of Publications of the Department of Agriculture.

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